SOCIAL SCIENCE.

THE BRITISH SOCIETY AT BIRMINGHAM. CPARACTERISTICS OF BIRMINGHAM-EARL CAR-

NARVON'S INTERMINABLE ADDRESS-QUA-KER CIVILIZATION.
[PROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.] BIRMINGHAM, Sept. 30.—It is always desirable, where it is possible, to commence a new subject by being intelligible. In such case the reader, if he cares at all for the matter, has a chance of taking an interest in it. To this end let me say that my previous letters from Norwich related to the British Association for the Advancement of Science. This letter, and one other to follow, relates to another

English association-the Social Science Societycommonly known by the laborious title of the National Association for Promoting Social Science. This society holds its twelfth annual meeting this year in Birmingham, in which town I write. At the Norwich meeting some interest was excited among the Professors by the appearance of THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE reporting the proceedings of a National Science Association, if I remember the name rightly, Science Association, if I remember the name rightly, meeting almost simultaneously in America. Professor Wilson, whose province is agricultural chemistry, in which department he has attained eminence, is, I believe, the only Englishman who has been officially deputed to attend your Congress of Science. You have social science societies also in America similar to the one now being held here, and ere long you may expect deputations from this country to attend them, as I hear yearly increased cariosity expressed as to the state of what I may describe as comparative sociology in America.

pressed as to the state of what I may describe as comparative sociology in America.

The Social Science Society very properly meets in Birmingham again, for it was in this town that it began its career. It was here that Lord Brougham inaugurated it in 1857. Birmingham needs liftle description. It is an old midland workshop, standing near the center of Eagland; and is familiarly known as the "toy shop of Europe." It has now a population of 350,000 inhabitants. It is not tableland, it is plate-land here. There is scarcely a decent undulation in it. No water, no bridge, no grand scene. There reigns a pure inland monotony qualified by smoke and business. There is one old brase, the "Old Crown House," sounder to-day than any new house in it, 500 years old. It is the property of an eminent Black Letter Lawyer, Mr. Toulmin Smith, who lectured in your States thirty years ago, and who is the most eminent writer on municipal politics this country has produced. The town is rich in traditions and old English customs, and the town is growing conscious of its historic character; its old buildings are coming to be regarded, and its famous residents to be singled out for memorials of honor. It was ever the blacksmith's shop of England. The sound of the anvil was, no doubt, heard here when Julius Cæsar landed. The smiths and armorers of Birmingham were famous in the middle ages. The very blood of the neople is metallic, and the old pride

was ever the blacksmith's shop of England. The sound of the anyil was, no doubt, heard here when Julius Casar landed. The smiths and armores of Birmingham were famous in the middle ages. The very blood of the people is metallic, and the old pride in good work is reviving in the town its ancient Free Grammar Schools. It has now a graceful Free Library and a magnificent Library of Reference, and when the Centenary of Shakespeare was last-ly celebrated, they established a "Memorial Shakespeare Room," a dainty little chamber, filled with the oldest and latest editions and memorials of Shakespeare, of all kinds, that love can collect or money purchase.

Birmingham men always were distinguished for a robust interest in public affairs. Here the famous Political Union was formed which carried our Reform Bill in 1832. A statue stands in New-st., of Thomas Attwood, the banker and leader of the Union. He was the first member of Parliament of the town. In those days the streets were filled with people when Mr. Attwood canvassed the town, and I saw him kiss on an average 5,000 women a day, while the canvass lasted. Mr. Attwood had a talent for kissing. It is well that Mr. Bright, the present senior member for Birmingham, is not under this necessity, and that personal canvassing is relinquished in Birmingham with its present enormons population. When John Bright was ostracised at Manchester and was absent from England and ill, Birmingham elected the great Commoner, and he has remained member for Birmingham has a Town Hall, erected by an architect of mark, John Hansom, and for 20 years it was the most imposing town hall in England. It stands upon the only eminence in the town, in Paradisest.—a spot from which something pleasant was once to be seen, though nothing is visible now. The hall has much of the stateliness and grandeur of an old Grecian temple. It was the first building that gave the midland populace the impression that at twas higher than man. Mr. Hanson, who built it, also built Harmony Hall at Queenwood, England,

Carner you, the President for the year.

Lord Lyttleton, Lord Houghton, and a few notable persons silently took their seats, on the evening of September 30, to hear the opening address by Earl Carnaryon, the President for the year.

Carnaryon, the President for the year.

A higher etiquette prevails at the British Association than at the Social Science Congress. The expiring President attends to introduce his successor to the Chair. At Norwich, a few weeks ago, the Duke of Bucclengh presented himself to gracefully induct Dr. Hooker, the new President. This year no Lord Dufferin appeared to resign his chair, and consign it to the noble Earl, whom he left to get into the chair by his own device. It was effected in a very peremptory way at last. Outside the town was damp. The smoke was braten down by the morning rain, until it rested on the heads of the passengers in the streets. It had made its way into the vast hall, and filled the uninhabited corners with a ghastly gray. Just when the appearance of an uneasy ghost from the spirit world would be feit to be the natural thing, the proceeding commenced. Without a sign, or sound, or world would be feit to be the natural thing, the pro-ceeding commenced. Without a sign, or sound, or word from any one, up jumped a half-visible gentle-man, who covered hastily his face with a handful of folios, and commenced reading with an impulsive energy, in which the words were vigorously pushed across the pages. When the attention of the audience was slowly concentrated upon the platform, they dis-covered that the Right Hou. Henry Howard Moly-neux Herbert, Earl of Carnarvou, had taken the chair.

chair. Farl Carnaryon, with black hair, whiskers, and

Earl Carnarvon, with black hair, whiskers, and mustache, is a somewhat slim, handsome, and agreeable gentleman. His voice, small and clear, had the merit of being swift; but for this quality he could never have got through his protracted address. His Lordship used pages of nearly quarto size, which he held up so as to obscure his face, to the great disappointment of the ladies, who, not interested in the treatment of the subject, might have been interested in contemplating the speaker.

Earl Carnarvon made no attempt to define Social Science, nor even explain or commend it in any way. His Lordship went straight at it, and straight into it. Some subjects he stated, some he discussed, but why he took them at all, was not explained. He read with a certain determination to get through his address, which relieved those who listened, in the hope that it would one day come to an end. And now and then he paused to cough, and did it in the prettiest metallic way possible. The larynx tinkled like a vesper bell. The andience rather admired it, and expressed applause when Lord Lyttleton was named, or Earl Carnarvon, seemed to agree in opinion with ordinary recoile. Though his lordship was not brilliant he planse when Lord Lytterlon was named, of Lan-narvon, seemed to agree in opinion with ordinary people. Though his lordship was not brilliant he was undoubtedly intelligent, and aimed to be useful. He had manifestly thought upon every point, and he introduced upward of a hundred. The audience un-derstood all they could hear, and cheered at the right

derstood all they could hear, and cheered at the right peints.

Toward the end of his discourse, and when the second hour of reading was waning, the noble Earl apologized for his immense occupation of their time; but, though the andience were delighted to think that the interminable speaker was conscious of it—it brought no relief. The speaker read every word. He did not abate a colon or comma. When there arrived a misreading by his lordship—a mild alteration of the sentence would have put it right, but his lordship stuck to his text, and reread a passage three times, until he got it out verbatim. Why should not an Earl be sensible that a volume is teo much for an address. If Lord Macaulay had delivered his History of England as an Inaugural Address of a peripatetic association, he had surely tired them. Lord Carnaryon's address occupies six columns of The Times; far too long for effectiveness. The noble Earl is a Conservative, but lately came out with Gen. Peel, Lord Salisbury, high-minded Tories from the Disraelian faction, and great respect is accorded to his lordship even by Radicals for his honesty. He belongs to the Pembroke family, who have always stood well with the English people. His cousin, Mr. Frederick William Cowell Stepney, who has just arrived from Berne Conferences to be present at this Congress, is one of the most advanced social Liberals of this country. And Lord Carnaryon, though not a poet like his father, is a man of manifest ability and taste for social queetions.

a poet like his father, is a man of manifest ability and taste for social questions.

Lord Houghton was announced by the President to move a resolution—but was not known to the audience. He should have been described as Monckton Milnes. Everybody by that name knew him as a graceful poet of Liberalism. The subject of his speech was the death of Lord Brougham. Mr. Daniels, Queen's Counsel, followed. Both spoke energetically and gratefully, but not adequately of so pertentous a historic man as Lord Brougham.

Professor Goldwin Smith was announced to support the motion of regret, but was not present, feeling no doubt a difficulty in speaking words of unmixed sniogy of one who libeled America with a deplorable bitterness in the days of its sublime struggle against Siavery. It was said of Brougham that he lived by miracle; that his food was glory, which was poison to his mind. Nothing would poison Brougham; the fear was, in his later days, that he would poison other people.

tion on the first night. In Norwich they abounded from the beginning of the meetings, and in York, when the Social Science Congress met, their beauty dazzled the visitor in the streets, and after looking through all the sections, I returned in the possession

when the Social Science Congress met, their beauty dazzled the visitor in the streets, and after looking through all the sections, I returned in the possession of my senses. In these days of science and ethnology, it is right to study the physical aspect of mees, and you can divine the habits and repose of a people, by the beauty of the women.

In England, as in America, the leigher class of women have nothing to do but to look well. In Birmingham the beauty is comely, pleasant, wholesome—it is a good kind of beauty. In York there prevailed, even in episcopal regions, a wicked order of beauty which diverted Lord Brougham is very experienced judge) in his address, and at Norfolk disturbed the horticultural serenty of Dr. Hooker.

All the addresses of Presidents of Sections here are delivered in the Quakers' Meeting-House, in Bullst,—the largest, airiest, most civilized place of worship I have found Quakers possessing. Adjoining it they have built a school-room worth a visit to see. There is a grass plot before it, and space and light behind it; and at each end of the pointed hall there are five stately windows of cathedral grace, through which the clear sunlight can stream when there is any. The roof has a dainty beauty of construction—the scats are polished—the tables are copious office tables, covered with black leather, and of costly make; all the fittings above, below and around are of medieval taste. Paine said, that had the Quakers been consulted at the creation, they would have clothed the world in drab—in Birmingham they have added a new gladness to art, if not to nature, and this school-room, superb in its cheerfulness and unparalleled in the town, is for the education of adult women, from sixteen to sixty. I should esteem it a privilege to be an ignorant woman to be educated in such a palace of knowledge. If seven prizes are given for school-rooms, eight ought to be awarded to the Quakers of Birmingham.

Last year The Daily Times and Lord Dufferin both tried to define Social Science. Though Farl Carnar

it in my next letter in condensing the features

AMERICAN SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION. ANNUAL MEETING AT BOSTON.

Boston, Oct. 14.-The annual meeting of the American Social-Science Association has been held toattended by some 60 or 70 prominent citizens of New-Eugland and New-York, including Dr. E. C. Wines of Eugland and New-York, including Dr. E. C. Wines of New-York, Dr. Joseph Parish of Philadelphia, Dr. Woolsey, and Prof. Gilman of Yale College; D. A. Wells of Washington; Prof. A. L. Perry, the Hon. George Walker, the Hon. Amasa Walker, and others, of Massachusetts. The Association was called to order at 104 o'clock, by Prof. Wm B. Rogers, the President, and after some preliminary and committee work, the reports of the two general Secretaries were read. The first of these was that of Samnel Ellot, L.D. He spoke of the publications of the Association having been few, on account of the want of funds. He had received some vaturable papers from H. D. Melzeod of London, on Banking: from L. A. Goddard of Birnningham, on the depression of binsiness; T. H. Barker of Manchester, and others, a record of proceedings of the Great Britain Association, and a report from Edinburgh, on the condition of the poor there. At the International Workingmen's Convention in Brussels, Beigaim, last Fall, most of the continental delegates condemned strikes, though they did not acquiezee altogether in the present relations between operatives and capitalists. Secretal other subjects were referred to, of less importance.

Frank B. Sanborn of Springfield, Mass., the Recording

ance.
Frank B. Sanborn of Springfield, Mass., the Recording
Secretary, made a brief but interesting address, in which
he spoke of efforts being made in the United States and
Canada during the past year, under the influence of this

anada, &c. Prof. W. B. Rogers, the President, made an opening

In reference to the new Social Science Association in Chicago, a vote was passed welcoming it to its noble la bors, and Messrs. F. B. Sanborn, Amasa Walker, F. H. Wines, Mrs. C. H. Dall. Dr. Nathan Allen, Gardiner G. Hubbard, and the President be delegates to the approachmeeting of the Chicago body.

The following officers were chosen for the year casuing: Prosident, Samuel Eliot of Boston; Vice-Presidents, Prof. W. E. Rogers of Boston, Dr. Edward Jarvis of Dorchester, the Hon. D. A. Wells of Washington, D. C. the Hon. Emery Washbarn of Cambridge, the Hon. Admasa Walker of North Brookfield, Mass., the Rev. Dr. Theodore D. Woolsey of New Haven, Prof. A. L. Ferry of Williamstown, Prof. D. C. Gilman of New-Haven, and Frank B. Sanborn of Springfield, Mass. Directors, J. D. Philbrick of Boston, James M. Barnard of Boston, George Walker of Springfield, the Rev. E. C. Wines of New-York, Mrs. Caroline H. Dall of Boston, General Secretaries, Mrs. Sammel Parkman of Boston, Corresponding; Special Secretaries, Miss A. W. May of Boston, Dr. John S. Buller of Hartford, Gardiner S. Hubbard of Cambridge, the Hon. E. R. Potter of Kingston, R. I. Treasurer - Claurics Francis Adams, jr., of Boston. President Effot, on taking the chair, made an excellent address, in which he spoke in the highest terms of the essays of the day and the chair acter of the eminent assembly before him. The assessment for 1808-739 was fixed at St. and the association them the directors may decide.

OPENING OF THE HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.

INTRODUCTORY LECTURE BY DR. J. W. DOWLING. The opening exercises of the New-York Homeepathic College took piace in the College building on Third-ave., corner of Twentieth-st., on Tuesday evening. The attendance was large, and many of the most prominent physicians of the city were present. Dr. J. W Dowling of this city, delivered the opening address on the subject: "The Pysician-His Deportment in and out

the subject: "The Pysician—His Deportment in and out of the Sick Room," and was listened to with marked attention, and was frequently interrupted by appliance. Dr. Dowling spoke, in substance, as follows:

In selecting the healing art as your occupation through life, we contend you have chosen the nest noble, self-sacrificing, and honorable profession. Noble, because to be a true physician every thought, every action in connection with your profession must be noble in its character. Self-sacrificing, because the life of the physician is one continual sacrifice to his fellow-creatures. Honorable, because without honor it would be impossible for you to be a physician with the lives and, what is dearer still, the character of your patient intrusted to your care. It seems to be a matter of discussion between physicians, lawyers and elergymen which profession is most honorable. A good clergymen is a ministering angel to both soul and body. Who, at the bedside of a dying patient, has more influence than the physician in whom they have learned to trinst; whose footstep has become familiar, whose kind and soothing words have buoyed them up from day to day during mouths of pain and suffering; whose very presence has been like a gleam of sunshine to them. Not even the elergyman can offer the consolution and confort to a bereaved family that he can. His heart, if hard by nature, becomes soft. It is a common idea that the surgeon, from his constant association with suffering, be-

presence has been like a gleam of sunshine to them. Not even the clergyman can offer the consolation and comfort to a bereaved family that he can. His heart, if hard by nature, becomes soft. It is a common idea that the surgeon, from his constant association with suffering, becomes so hardened to it that the groans of his patients are unheard. No; their weifare is nearest his heart; and although he may appear indifferent to their cries they enter his bosom like poisoned strows. The physician is the friend of his patient, he is always ready with sympathy and advice. His influence is unbounded. To him are intrusted secrets which could be communicated to no other living person. The physician is deserving of respect, esteen, and gratitude. When I speak of the physician, i discard unprincipled men, quacks, chariatans, all who, only for the love of gain, have prostituted our noble profession. I say he is deserving of respect—he is respected. There is no society either in this country or abroad too good for him, Kings, queens, lords, and nobles are compelled to hold friendly communication, to open their hearts to reveal their secrets to him. He is esteemed for he is an educated man. The physician who has mastered his profession is learned in one of the most intricate and beautiful of sciences. He is deserving of gratitude, but it is not always awarded, when it does come it is far more acceptable then fees or glory. I have derived more happiness from the successful attendance on a patient when a simple pressure of the hand, a tear and a God bless were the only reward, than from the largest fees. It is all important that you should embrace this, to many lost, opportunity to profit by the teachings of your professors. The time will come when you would aimost be willing to give your existence, for the friendly counsel of one of them. The speaker, in relating an incident of his early practice, said: "I was left alone, and in the absence of other common lower months and the world popular the model of the beart of the model

pelled to pass cannot be understood, till experience—that bitter teacher—has taught him. My province to-day is not to teach, but merely to tender a little advice derived from my own experience in practice. The conduct of the physician is more carefully scrutinized than that of any other member of the community. Your success in life will not depend alone on your ability as a physician. Be attentive to your office, never be caught by friend or patient idle. Above all things, establish a reputation for temperance. If you drink wine with friends at the table, always manage to be the soler one of the party. Nething is more dread of by patients than intrusting themselves or the lives of their family in the hands of an intemperate plywine with friends at the table, always manage to be the soler one of the party. Nothing is more dread dby patients than intrusting themselves or the lives of their family in the hands of an intemperate physician. It will do you no harm to be connected with a religious society, but never allow yourself to be called from the church on professional business. I passed through that ordeal once, and I firmly believe the sensations I experienced by leaving that sanctuary with several hundred pairs of eyes gazing upon me, have done more to keep me from the house of worship than the duties of my profession. Some have an idea that the physician should wear a stiff white cravat, or carry a gold-headed cane. Neither is necessary, Nine-tenths of the services required of physicians are rendered to women and children. Then cultivate a foudness for the little ones; admire them on every occasion; learn to handle them gracefully. By so doing you gain an important point, and establish yourself high in the estimation of the mother. It would perhaps be better for your success that you be married, but consider well, gentlemen, before you enter into any such engagement. A single man need never doubt his being able to care for himself; but it is not uncommon for the prospects of young physicians to be runted in many instances, obliging them to ahandon their professions by taking on themselves matrimonial responsibilities without due censuleration and thought. In your dealings with patients be genial and kind. Never appear annoyed at being disturbed from your rest. Patients, as a rule, feel delicate about calling up a physician at night. Therefore when you are called go, and go cheerfully. The physician must be a close student of human nature. In your dealings with professional brethren be honest. Never speak or hismunate ill of a brother practitioner, even if he differs from you as to practice—speak well of him. It does not follow because we disagree as to the proper mode of performing our doty that, socially, we should not be friendl private gentlemen present.

COL. FORSYTH'S DASH WITH THE INDIANS DESPERATE FIGHT WITH SEVEN HUNDRED WARRIOUS-DEATH OF LIEUT, BEECHER-

COL. FORSYTH WOUNDED.

IFROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

FORT WALLACE, Kansas, Oct. 1 .- In my capacity as a scout I received directions to repair withou delay, on the 23d ult., to Col. Carpenter's command, then 35 miles to the west of this post. My dispatches contained orders for Col. Carpenter to proceed with his company (II, 10th Cavairy) and the scouts under his charge, about 17 in all, to the "Dry Fork of the Republican," about 80 hasten as fast as possible, in order to relieve the force under Col. Forsyth, who were reported to be surrounded delivered about 10 n. m. on the 23d uit., and we instantly struck northward, anxious to be in time to help the suf-Fort Wallace, of 100 men and two howitzers, left about the same time from the post on the same errand. Gen. dark, cloudy night rendered it impossible to proceed further until daylight. At the earliest signs of dawn Canada, &c.
Prof. W. B. Rogers, the President, made an opening address in the course of which he spoke strongly of the unhealthy influences of the use of irou stoves, tornaces, &c. He did not know what was the best substitate, but he thought one should be found. In speaking of free trade, he commended it as conducive to the grand humanitarian principle which should knit together the tribes and nations of the earth. The defects in our Common School system formed another topic, among which were cramming and gorging; the pursuit of too many studies giving a smattering of each, and the disposition to make physical studies take the place of mental instead of being used as adjuncts.

Addresses were afterward made by Prof. A. E. Perry on "Recent Phases of Thought in Political Economy;" by Dr. Edward Jarvis on the "Connection of Civilization with Health and Longevity;" by the Hon. Emory Washburn, on "The Relations which Law holds to Social Science;" by J. D. Philbrick, Superintendent of Public Schools of Boston, on "The Cause of Failure in American Country Schools," &c., all of which will be published by the Society in its transactions.

It was voted to appoint a general agent who shall carry on the correspondence, obtain funds, and transact other business as the executive efficer of the association, the trustees to choose him.

Professor Rogers, in declining redicction to the President bed away glears of the proposed agency, under its auspices, would ask no nobler duty.

On motion of Mrs. Dali a vote of thanks was manimalion of correct views had resulted from the existence of this body. The proposed agency, under its auspices, would ask no nobler duty.

On motion of Mrs. Dali a vote of thanks was manimalion of correct views had resulted from the existence of this body. The proposed agency, under its auspices, would ask no nobler duty.

On motion of Mrs. Dali a vote of thanks was unanimally returned to him for his three years of service.

On though of the care and the were young he would ask no nobler duty.

On motion

swein and two other badly wounded men lay in a large hole scooped in the sand, where their comrades had placed then for safety. A party of 50 men, used to the Plains and experienced in Indian flighting, had been raised a short time previously by Gen. Sherdala's order and placed under Col. George A. Forsyth, Molor of the Caviny and Assistant Ingred on the Col. George A. Forsyth, Molor of the Caviny and Assistant Ingred on the Order and placed under Col. George A. Forsyth, Molor of the dank staff, the direction which might appear most favorable. Forsyth left Sherdala City on the 10th or 11th, with six days rations, and marched to the Republican. From there he scouter the country until he struck a fresh Indian trail, which led him into the wild country through which the creek rows alluded to previously. He followed the creek sweet in Medical march of the College of t

THE COOLIE TRADE-TRAGEDY IN THE CHINA THE COOLIE TRADE—TRAGEDY IN THE CHINA SEA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 15.—The whale ship Mameluk, which arrived to-day, reports that a bark, whose name is unknown, sailed from Calas with 60 Coolies and \$20,000, and that on the first day out the Coolies muthired and kilica all hands except the owner and servant. They then divided the money and told the owner to navigate the ship to China; but this he was unable to do. The vessel sailed north and passed the Kurile Islands in May; got into the ice and drifted into the Ochetsk Sea, where the owner escaped to a whale ship. The bark, when last seen, was making her way south yest. THE DRAMA.

JANAUSCHEK AS CATHERINE THE SECOND. When Polonius protested against the length of the Player-King's monologue, Prince Hamlet, as we all know, made a certain disrespectful allusion to the minister's beard. To say that a play is too long is sometimes to make a superfluous objection. There are stories which cannot be told without a certain measure of prolixity. That of Mr. Albert Lindner's tragedy of "Catherine the Second" seems to be a story of this order. His tragedy, at all events, is very long. We will not say that it is foo long, though, for we do not clearly see how it could judiciously be much curtailed; but it con tains passages over which, in the representation of it, the spectator inclines to go to sleep. This seems to indicate that its subject is undramatic. That, we fancy. will be the verdict of most of its critics. "Catherine the Second" is a historical play, in five acts. It is written in mingled blank verse and prose. It introduces eleven characters, exclusive of auxiliaries. Its scene is laid in St. Petersburg. It presents a historic picture of the last days of the famous Russian Empress; and that picture is considerably hightened by the incidents and the colors of romance. It depicts the licentious despot at the age of 65 years, dwelling in a slavish court, and conspiring to effect the diplomatic overthrow and conquest of Sweden It puts forward a Swedish noble, Duke Suedermanland, as her aren opponent. Its action concerns a game of di-plomacy. What that game is we will not, in detail, anfold, lest we become as prolix as Mr. Albert Lindner. Suffice it to say that Catherine wishes to join in marriage Gustarus, King of Sweden, and her own grand-daughter, Princess Alexandra, and that her enemy, the Swedish Duke, desires to prevent the making of the royal match. And the latter succeeds—though his means are none of the nicest. He employs, indeed, a son of the Empress, Yurief by name, the fruit of one of her amours, igno rant of his parentage, and reared in exile. This personage is a good youth, and fond of preaching. The culmination of the play is in the confronting of these two persons. This is effected in act fourth, where the dramatist has contrived a distressing situation—having the son shot, in prison, by the order, and in the presence, of his unwitting mother. Catherine is then informed of the dreadful truth, and the tragedy terminates with the public avowal of motherhood, followed by her decease beside the coffin of Yurieff. It will be seen that these situations give scope for the manifestation of the strongest possible emotion. Janauschek improved the opportunity. In truth, she played, from first to last, like one" born in the purple," Catherine may not have had a heart, in life; but she has one in the play—and it beats superbly in Janauschek's bosom. There were mo-ments, in the progress of the personation, when the tigernature was seen in a kind of sad, desolate lethargy, beset by tender regrets and awed by remorse. There were other times when it roused into full, thrilling, and electrical life. In all the actress was magnificent. It will be no fault of her's if the tragedy fails to take hold upon the popular mind-as we think will be the case. the miscellaneous acting there was no eminent or very considerable merit. To speak long speeches in a if on stilts, appears to be a favorite German idea of acting. A good deal of this was done, on the occasion, and it was ludicrous. Very little effort was made to give the new tragedy a suitable scenie setting. Historical accuracy and completeness of detail would unquestionadd a great deal to the effect of the play; and concentration of interest and rapid--if only they were possible. The great point in a drama, of course, is action, with all the necessary, and only the necessary, words. This point is not made in "Cath-

arine the Second." Janauschek was called before the curtain at the end of the last three acts, and very warmly applanded. There was a numerous audience present notwithstanding the rain. "Catharine" may be seen

again this evening. On Saturday, to close her present engegement, Janauschek will appear as Medea. WALLACK'S THEATER. "The Rivals," attracted a large audience, on Wednesday evening, at Wallack's Theater, and was heartily enjoyed, as such an excellent comedy ought to be, when so excellently played. Last night "Masks and Faces" was repeated. To night we may see "Love's Sacrifice," and to morrow night "The Stranger." "The

Faces" was repeated. To-night we may see "Love's Sucrifice," and to morrow night "The Stranger," "The Honeymoon" and "The Rivals" are set down for Monday and Tuesday. "Blow for filow" will be deferred till the old pieces have had their ran.

EARTH AND MAN.

At Allemania Hall, on Tuesday evening, Prof. Adolphus Rohde gave a private view of his geological exhibition entitled "Earth and Man." The enterlainment lasted about two hours, and was thoroughly enjoyed by a select company of scientific men, menibers of the elergy, journalists, and other persons. Prof. Rohde's lituarrative lecture was read by Mr. Charles Rosenberg, who gave pleasant and effective expression to a learned and appropriate discourse, "Earth and Man" does not disappoint expectation. Considered as a work of art, it is beautiful and admirable. Cobsidered as a pictorial representation of the facts and theories of science, it is deeply impressive. It delights the eye, therefore, and it feeds the mind. The starting point in the exhibition is chaos: the closing point is the living point in the exhibition is chaos: the closing point is the living files become the Universe and the execute by the Bishop he shall be more than one Diocese shall have been given and arcepted."

If. By instring out all of the third clause, except the words, "no city shall farm more than one Diocese shall have been given and arcepted."

If. By instring out all of the third clause, except the words, "no city shall farm more than one Diocese shall have been given and arcepted."

If. By instring out all of the third clause, except the words, "no city shall farm more than one Diocese shall have been given and arcepted."

If. By instring out all of the third clause, except the words, "no city shall farm more than one Diocese shall he words "in more than one Diocese, and it the third line, or the file word in more than one Diocese, and it is the falle word in more than one Diocese, and it is the hind, and a starting point is the order of the file dance, and a shall have been given a in the exhibition is chaos: the closing point is the living world of to-day, with man as its supreme dentzen. The subject of the intermediate stages is physical development through the milions of years that have been consumed in the growth of the earth to its present state. In the eyes of science the earth has written its own history within itself; and those studious and patient eyes, searching backward over the past, read that grand record, line by line, on the vast palimpsest of the physical crea-tion. Altogether, then, Prof. Rohde's exhibition fells the story of the world. Not in a tedious atyle neither, with verbiage and produgal waste of time, but pictorially, and even dramatically, in this wonderful tale unfolded. Fifty-seven pictures condense and com-prise it all. They show the formation of the earth-ball; the first thin crust that covered the flery mass of life; the bursting outward of masses of incandescent matter; the kneading, so to speak, of the materials of earth's structure; the first appearances of vegetable life; the subsequent germination of animal life; the great geologic periods in due succession, each having its peculiar orders of vegetable and animal; the awful monsters of distant ages; the structural changes in fish, bird, and beast; the appearance of man; the earliest abodes and mechanical implements of the human race, as shown in the submarine remains of the Swiss lakes; and, flually, the creat triumphs of man in the noble civilization of ancient Greece. This magnificent procession of the elements, it is scarcely needful to say, comes home to the mind with awful and solemn force. To look upon such a pageant, and be unmoved by its grandeur and its significance, is to be soulless and dull indeed. We sep-arate this exhibition, of course, from all religious questions and interests. It deals, for the most part, with incentrovertible truths of physical science, as read in the earth itself, and expounded by some of the deepest students and wisest men who have ever lived. But with spiritual matters it does not assume to cope. The first cause behind and beyond chaos, is untouched and upprejudiced. The mystery of the future, too, remains a mystery still. What learning can read is duly read, and then the book is closed. The presenter, we believe, adopts the well-known theory of Darwin, as to the origin of species; and, in so far as that theory is introduced into his exhibition, "Earth and Man" stimulates anew the old dispute, upon which, of course, it would be idle for us to enter. Let us emphatically say, however, that Darwin's theory is not yet proved, and that no spectator of Prof. Robile's admirable paintings will need to adopt it against his convictions. Much may be learned, though, of that great theme which Pope has told us is the proper study of mankind. The public exhibition of "Earth and Man" began last evening. Allemania Hall is on Six-teenth-st., close by the Fifth-ave.—a place easy of access and pleasant of occupancy. May it be crowded every evening! It was the opinion of the poet Wordsworth, that "the world is too much with us." In view of the exceeding interest and importance of Prof. Robde's Views, it is greatly to be hoped that this public may consider the matter in a different light.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

Mr. Forrest appeared as Richelieu last evening, at Niblo's, and will repeat that personation to night.

Owing to a sudden hoarseness, Janauschek will be anable to appear this evening. She will posi-lively make her last appearance to-morrow (Saturday) evening, in "Medea."

CHILDREN OUTRAGED IN JERSEY CITY.

Thomas Elisworth, colored, aged 30 years, was

arrested on Wednesday afternoon, charged with attempting to outrage the persons of two white children, Lizzie McGuire and Mary Ann Cannon, aged respectfully 10 and 12 years. The negro enticed the girls into his house in Morgan st., at 8 o'clock a. m., and after plying them with liquor, divested them of their clothing and attempted to violate their persons. He kept them in the house until 3 p. m., when one of the children escaped through a back window, and told her story to some residents in the window, and told her story to some residents in the vicinity. A large crowd collected around the house and tried to break in, with the purpose of taking the monster out and lynching him but the arrival of several policemen prevented the execution of their purpose. It was not however without some difficulty that the villian was taken through the crowd to the Police Station. A large number of caraged tilizens followed the officers

and threatened summary vegeance upon the culprit. He was committed by Recorder Marrindale. A brother of Ellsworth was bauged in Newark two years ago.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL GENERAL CON-VENTION.

EIGHTH DAY. The House met at 10 a. m. yesterday. Morning service was read by the Rev. Mr. Martin of Indiana and the Rev. Dr. Pitkin of Michigan. The Bishop of Wisconsin pronounced the benediction. The minutes of yesterday's proceedings were read and approved. The President suggested that a better arrangement than the one first adopted would be to sit uninterruptedly from 10 President suggested that a better arrangement than the one first adopted would be to sit uninterruptedly from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. daily; and, at a subsequent stage of the proceedings, a resolution to that effect was introduced by the Rev. Dr. Pinckney of Maryland, and adopted.

The Rev. Dr. Pinckney of Maryland, and adopted.

The Rev. Dr. Pitkin, from the Committee on New Ploceses, reported a preamble and resolution, which, on his motion, were adopted, concurring with the House of Rishops in erecting a new diocese in Western New-York, the consent of the Bishop of that diocese having been obtained; the name of sald diocese to be determined by its Convention, with the concurrence of the Bishop of the Diocese of Western New-York.

The President introduced to the Convention the Lord Bishop of Frederickton, N. B., who, he said, was no stranger to the Church by his sermons and addresses on that occasion. On the introduction of the Bishop, all the deputies present rose in their places and received him standing, as a mark of respect.

The Rev. Dr. Manney of Minnesots, from the Committee on the Provincial System, read an eluborate report, reviewing the history of that system and recommending its adoption. He submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Canon on the division of the Church in the United States into six provinces, proposed at the last General Convention, be referred to a special committee of five, to consider and perfect, and to report to this Convention for fadoption, which was agreed to.

The Rev. Dr. Haight, from the Committee on Canons, to whom was recommitted yesterday the proposed amendment of Canon 10, Sec. 2, Title 1, so as to admit a foreign deacon to priest's orders in this country after one year's residence, instead of three years, as heretofore required, made a report in favor of such amendment, and submitted a resolution to that effect, which was adopted. The Rev. Dr. Haight, from the Sunch was adopted. The Rev. Dr. Haight, from the same committee, reported the following as a substi

When a bishop of a flocese is unable, by reason of old age or other permanent cause or infirmity, to discharge his epacopal duties, or when it satisfactorily appears to the convention of the discess that due attention to such distinct to the protocol of the discess that due attention to such distinct will seriously and permanently impair the health and physical shillipy of anch biship, and he, in such last-mentioned case, assess to the protocol election, one assistant biship may be elected by and for the said discess, who shall he all cases succeed the Bishop in case of surviving him. The Assistant bishop shall perform such episcopal duties and exercise such episcopal authority in the discess as the Bishop shall saign to him; and in case of the inability of the Bishop to assign such duties, declared by the convocation of the ducese, the Assistant Bishop shall, during such inability perform all the duties and exercise all the authority which perfain to the office of a Bishop. Assistant Bishop shall, during such inability secretary shall be entired to a section in the House of Bishops; but no such Assistant Bishop shall have a tote upon any question therein when the

compute of the discrete.

Laid on the tab c and ordered printed.

The President appointed the following a Committee of Conference to confer with the committee of the House of Bishops in regard to Mr. Mead's resolution on Church Unity: The Rev. Drs. Mead, Haight, and Pinckney, and Messrs. Otts, Bradley, and McCrady.

The Rev. Mr. Henshaw of Rhode Island offered a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Canous, requesting them to consider the expediency of amending Canon 5, Title 5, by adding, after the words "ecclesissical authority." In the 14th line, second paragraph, the words authority," in the 14th line, second paragraph, the words "consent to such formation or establishment shall be considered as granted, unless refused within three months

thereof.

Whonever the division of a Diocese late two or more Dioceses shall be ratified by the General Convention, each of the Dioceses shall be sub-Whenever the division of a Discase into two or more Discase shall be ratified by the General Convention, each of the Discases shall be entried to the Conditation and Canosa of the Discase as divided, except as a statement of the Continuous and Canosa of the Discase shall be entried to the Continuous threaten and the same may be altered in either Discases by the Convention thereof. And shorters a Discase shall be formed out of two or more existing Discases, the new Discases shall be subject to the Consiltation and Canosa of that one of the and existing Discases to which the greater number of clargemen shall have belonged prior to the excellent of ones we Discase, until the same may be altered to the Convention of the new Discase, until the same may be altered to the Convention of the new Discase, until the same may be altered to the Convention of the new Discase, until the same thay be altered to the Convention of the new Discase, until the same Canon, to be section IV of Canos 6 of Title III.

No new Discase shall be formed which shall contain less than six Partakes, or less than 12 Praish or congregation therein, and qualitatic to vite for a Bishop.

Nor shall any new Discase be formed if thereby are existing Discase shall be reduced so as to contain less than 20 Parisbes, or less than 10 and 10 parisbes, or less than 10 parisbes parisbes, or less

Nor shall any new biccess be formed if thereby any existing bloccase shall be reduced so as to contain less than 3D Parthes, or less than 1D Parth

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH. Four years ago the old gravite edifice of St. Thomas's Church, at the corner of Broadway and Houstonst. passed away and give place to a building for business purposes. The congregation that had worshiped in it for years, many of them being communicants shuost since the time of its dedication in 1825, sought a more secure and convenient site for a new church at the northwest corner of Fifth-ave, and Fifty-third st. Here they had a beautiful chapel built for their temporary use, and yesterday they witnessed the ceremosy of laying the corner stone of their new church, which was solemnized according to the ritual of the Episcopal Church. The projected structure is to be of the decorative Gothe style of architecture, of octagonal shape at the base, surmounted by an elegant spire; it will have an ornate façade, presenting to view a largo rose-window and a triarched entrance-way, and it is expected will be completed and dedicated before Christmas of 1869. The corner-stone was laid at 4 o'clock on Wednesday, in the presence of several of the Right Reverend Bishops, clergy and members of the laity of the Episcopal Church. The procession on this occasion consisted of the sexton, bearing a leaden box to be deposited in the corner-stone; the architect, the builders and the Building Committee; followed by the wardens and congregation, together with theological sindents and the clergy generally; the officialing Bishop, accompanied by the Rector and assistant mulsters of the parish. Among other contents of the box were several reports relating to the Episcopal Church. Bishop Potter of the New-York Diocese officiated at the laying of the corner stone. It was inscribed with the legend, in Greek letters: "Jesus Christ Himself being the chief corner stone." It also contained he mames of the feeter and officers of the Church, as follows: Rector, William F. Morgan, D. D.; Wardens, Lyman Denison and Edward M. Willett: Vestrymen, Geo. C. Collins, Elisha L. Mix, John Tappin, John S. Williams, Daniel T. Hong, Geo. Kenup, John H. Watson, and allen, J. Cuming. Addresses were made su Thomas's Church, authe corner of Broadway and Houstonst., passed away and give place to a building for business

HOP OF THE CITY GUARD OF JERSEY CITY. The Republican wigwam in Jersey City was the scene of a very large and fashionable gathering Wedmesday evening. The City Guard, one of the newest and most promising companies of the State militia, commanded by Capt. H. G. Shaw of The Jersey City Times, gave a grand ball and hop at that place, which was attended by a large portion of the substantial residents of the city. The vast hall was splendidly decorated with flags, lights and flowers. Graffala's Seventh Regiment Rand furnished the music for the occasion. The festivities were continued up to a late hour.

The death is announced of Christian Lehman, at San Francisco, aged 73, the father of the "Lehman Family," symnaste and bantonimists.

COURT CALENDARS—This Day.

Scenger Court—Clasert—Part L.—Barsand, J. Shour Causes.

Soll, Carden agt. Mordsey, Pres 5001. U. S. Bissing on Ca. agt.

2007. Gardner agt. Mordsey, Pres 5001. U. S. Bissing on Ca. agt.

2007. There et al. agt. Liths.

2007. There et al. agt. Liths.

2007. There et al. agt. Liths.

2007. House et al. agt. lichert.

2007. House et al. agt. Liths.

2007. Leave agt. Liths.

2007. Leave et al.

2007. Causes.

2007. Causes Announced agt. Liths.

2007. Leave agt. Court—Claver—Cl nesday evening. The City Guard, one of the newest and

BASE-BALL.

MUTUAL VS. UNION. These organizations were to have played yesterday their return game at Tremont. The condition of the ground not warranting a game, the Unions did not appear in anything like force, and owing to carriessness on the part of their directors, information of their disposition not to play was not forwarded to the Mutuals, and the consequence was the city men were present. Arriving on the grounds it was found that but five first-class players of the Union Club appeared, and but six of the assemblage available. However, with characteristic pluck, the Unions took the field and played a game of six punings, but with a measure force, formidable opponents.

Geble, lat h.
Relian, 3d b.
Pabor, p.
Examilton, c. f.
Birdsall, c.
Reynolds 2d b.
sterry, r. f. Total

ITEMS. To-day the great carom-game between the billiardists will take place at the Capitoline grounds. The Mutuals play the Orientals on Saturday, and the Eckfords play the Stars at the Capitoline; also, the Unions and the Actives at Tremont. The English Eleven play the Unions at Hudson City on Tresday next. The Knickerbockers yesterday defeated the Excelsions in a five-liming game—36 to 27.

Both the Atlantic and Union Clubs have expressed a desire to play the Atlatics this year, but very limited alphians refuse to meet either of them.

THE ENGLISH ELEVEN VS. TWENTY-TWO.

The game between the All-England Eleven and the Twenty-two of the United States was resumed yesterday, the Eleven scoring 143 on their first innings, of which Pooley scored 33, and Tarrant 32. The Twenty-two then went in to their second innings, and they had lost one wicket for three runs, when stumps were drawn, Though the English custom is to consider all games as drawn not completed in three days, an arrangement was made to continue the game today. The Twenty-two have 74 to get to save a defeat in one inning. The game is to be resumed at 10 a. m. to-day, and should it terminate before 3 p. m. a base-ball match will be played.

THE COURTS.

THE NORTH GERMANY EXTRADITION CASE— INTERESTING STATEMENT OF FACTS. The examination into the case of Heinrich

INTERESTING STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The examination into the case of Heinrich schafer, the alleged fugitive wife murderer from Bretzenheim. Hoss Darmstadt, whose extradition is seaght by the Government of North Germany, has at length been commenced. The counsel for the Consul General of North Germany, in opening the case, said they intended to show that defendant and his wife were residents of Bretzenheim, near Mayence, in Hesse Darmstadt. Defendant was an agricultural laborer. Gonnected with his residence was a stable and cow shed. Early in the morning of the 3d of last April, parties living opposite defendant's, and on going to him found the dead body of his wife hancing in the cow shed, it being suspended from a beam by a clothes line and hanging so low down that the toes nearly tourhed the ground. The defendant said that himself and wife arose early, he went to the stable to attend to the horse, and on coming in and not fluing his wife, he looked into the cow-shed and saw her hanging and then raised the outcries. He could assign no renson for the set. An inquest was held and it was concluded she had committed suicide but, subsequently, as a wound had been discovered on one of her arms, further inquiry was made, when defendant said he supposed she had indicted it by a razor in attempting to open her veins before hanging herself. No further steps were taken in the matter till the 18th of June. A widow Klug, who was in good circumstances, lived near defondant, on a farm which she owned and he tilled. Defendant was poor and very much embarrassed. Reports were rife previous to the death of defendant's wife of an intimery between the defendant and the widow. The theory of the prosecution was that defendant was tell the string the widow at all hours, and yet his wife was not jenious of her, and was very intimate with her. After the death of defendant's wife the widow at all hours, and yet his wife was not jenious of her, and was very intimate with her. After the death of defendant's wife, the widow was at deceded, an considered as granted, unless refused within three months after the occlosiastical authorities have been duly notified of the intention to form such parish."

It being within a few minutes of 12 o'clock, on motion of the Rev. Dr. Haight, the House proceeded to consider the order of the day, being the report of the Committee on Canons upon the proposed amendment of Art. 5 of the Constitution, and of Canon 6, Title 3, as follows:

The Committee on Canons, to whom were referred averal Memorials praying for an amendment of repair of the classes of Article Vite the Constitution, respectfully report the following resolution:

Resolved, The House of likelogy concirring, that the atteration of the Constitution, respectfully report the following resolution:

Resolved, The House of likelogy concirring, that the atteration of the Constitution, which is the successing resolution be proposed, and that the same be made known to the several biocesan Conventions, it.

Resolved, That Article Vite of the Constitution be amended as following words:

And such conventabilities for the said Article the following words:

It by shding to the second clause of the said Article the following words:

It is provided to the contemplated new Dioceses shall have been given and accepted.

It by attribug out all of the third clause, except the words, "no city!

It by attribug out all of the third clause, except the words, "no city!

It by attribug out all of the third clause, except the words, "no city!

It by attribug out all of the third clause, except the words, "no city!

It by attribug out all of the third clause, except the words, "no city!

It by attribug out all of the third clause, except the words, "no city!

It by attribug out all of the third clause, except the words, "no city!

It by attribug out all of the third clause, except the words, "no city!

It by attribug out all of the third clause, except the words, "no city!

It by attribug out all of the third clause, except the words, "no city! divulge; and, on one occasion, when defendant was present and she made such a remark in the presence of others, he kicked her and threatened her with other violence if she did not desist. On the 11th of June, she and defendant, went to Mayence and talked over attempting to commit suicide by throwing themselves into the Rhine; but finally returned to Eretzenheim. Defendant, however, bought some polsoned wheat in Mayence, and next day made a potion of it and left it for the widow to take, and she was about to take it when her family prevented her. These circumstances aroused suspicion, and, a few days afterward, a new investigation took place, when it was found that defendant's wife had been in convulsions a short time previous to her death from the effects of a potion ha had given her, but which he said a woman in a negaboring village had advised her to take for an alment she had. No such woman could be found. Defendant having said that his wife had probably commutted suicide from remorse for having appropriated sums to her own use which he alleged she had received from various parties for him, these parties were examined, when they denied his statements, and said they had paid him (personally) the moneys. The body was subsequently exhumed, and more than sufficient strychnine found in the stomach to cause death. The potion from which she had drank was also found to contain strychnine. Defendant subsequently secretly fled, and when a warrant for his arrest was based he could iain strychnine. Defendant sub-equently secretly fled, and when a warrant for his arrest was I sued he could not be found, but was subsequently tracked to Paterson, N. J., where he was arrested by Deputy Marshals. Device Herman Brundt of Paterson, was called by the prosecu-

tion, and testified that defendant came to his house in July last, in search of work; gave his true name and place he came from in Germany, found work the next day and bearded with witness up till the time of his arrest, a period of about three weeks. He also told witness his wife was dead, but did not say when she died; and further said that he had chaldren and had been a farmer in Brezenheim.

The case was then adjourned to Wednesday next. GIVIL

In the Supreme Court an effort was made in the case of Thomas A. Harris act. The Mercautile Trading Co., to introduce a defense to a draft that it was given on a contract with the Rebel Government to get coften and introduce supplies. The Court held that the question of the contract did not arise in the case, and directed a verdict for the plaintiff.

In the Supreme Court a curious question was raised in the case of The People ex rei Ward and others agt. Thompson and others. The relators and defend-ants each claim to be the legal vestrymen of Zion Protesants each claim to be the legal vestrymen of Zion Protesant Episcopal Church, and the question turns on whether seven voters for the defendants, attendants on the Missionary Chapel, were lawful voters at the election or not. For the plaintiffs it was contended that the chapel, being supported by the members of the church, the attendants of the former had no right to control the latter. For the defendants it was contended that greater wealth or poverty did not give one attendant in the church a greater right in voting than another; that the chapel was in legal effect a part of the church; and that its attendants being prevented from establishing a separate congregation could only by voting in the church be represented in the church government. Judge Barnard decided in favor of the rights of the chapel attendants, but the case is to go to the Court of Appeals.

CRIMINAL In the Jefferson Market Police Court, before Justice Dodge yesterday, Robert Juckson was committed to answer the charge of arson in setting fire to the premi-ses No. 305 West Twenty-fourth-st.

In the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, before Justices Kelly and Dowling, an ex-poleceman was sent to the Penitentiary for two months for committing an assault on two women, inmates of a saloon in Chatham-In the Court of General Sessions, before Re-

In the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder Hackett yesterday, James McGrath and John Pettik were sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months for burgiary. Thomas Latham for grand larceny was sentenced to the State Prison for two years. John Cronin for simular offense received the same sentence. Mary Meoney, a young girl, pleaded guilty of stealing \$75 from her employer. In consideration of her extreme youth sentence was suspended. John Williams found guilty of highway robbery, was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Daniel Coffee, an old offender who has just served out a term of imprisonment for attempting to pass counterfeit money, has been committed for trial by Commissioner Betts, on a charge of having counterfeit accent currency in his possession, with intent to pass the same. Lewis Reeze, charged with attempting to push a constreted 32 cent note on John Tyroler, was committed for an examination yesterday, by Commissioner Betts. Joe Wormald, the prize-fighter, who was arrested on the charge of attempting to fight O'Baldwin, the "Irish Grant," and who was brought up on habeas corpus and gave balt for his further appearance, has been discharged by Judge McCane, the Judge holding that there was no o'dence sufficient to warrant the arrest and imprisonment.

At the Tombs Police Court yesterday, Justice Dentity commission and providence sufficient to warrant the arrest and imprisonment.

At the Tombs Police Court yesterday, Justice Dowling committed James McGollan, a bar-tender employed in a salcon in Oliver'st, on a charge of robbery. On Wednesday night Mr. Leverett Kellegg of No. 18 Variekst, while passing No. 374 Water'st, was knecked down and robbed of a gold watch and \$67 in Treasury notes. Yesterday McGollan told Mr. Kellogg that for \$25 he would procure his watch. By advice of betective Officer Mullin, the money was paid, and the watch was preduced. McGollan was then taken into custody. He says he was in no way concerned in the theft. Bernard Maas of No. 642 Sixth ave., recently lost \$56 and a gold watch in a gaming salcen in Chathamst., and, being dissatisfied, he caused the arrest yesterday or William Hali, Cornelius Banta, and William Roberts. All were held to bail.

COURT CALENDARS-TIME DAY.